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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THEFT, BRIBERY, SABOTAGE STEPPED UP

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 10 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt of statement by Duong Bach Lien, first vice minister, at the Conference Against Negativism of the Transportation and Communications sector on 16 and 17 June 1981: "Continue to Struggle Against Negativism"]

[Text] Carrying on the struggle against negativism pursuant to Directive 108 of the Party Secretariat with a view to achieving at all costs a fundamental change in 1981 and in the next few years, leadership of all units and at all levels must fully understand and provide leadership for properly implementing the following themes:

1. Understand correctly the pressing requirement and nature of the ongoing struggle against negativism.

The negative situation out in the society and within the sector remains very serious in some places; causes a bad impact on the economy, society, politics, and the masses' confidence; and is an opportunity for the enemy to capitalize on for undermining us. Obviously, if we don't fight negativism properly, we cannot stabilize production and people's lives, nor build the regime and strengthen national defense. Resolution 6 clearly stipulates that fighting negativism is one of three urgent tasks; therefore, it is a task for the entire party and people, and it is the direct responsibility of all echelons and units of the sector.

The fight against negativism must be tied closely to the one against enemy sabotage. Cadres, party members and the masses must be educated to steadily increase and sharpen their spirit of vigilance so as to protect production and socialist properties.

The struggle against negativism within the sector must be tied closely to the one against negativism in society. It is an arduous, complex and fierce class struggle requiring urgency and resolve—but not overgrowth—and definite goals, scopes, targets, focuses and key points.

2. Launch the masses onto the struggle.

Through education we must launch a widespread mass movement in each primary installation of the sector and make everyone aware of and confident in the need to

rise up in struggle. This is a fundamental question with a decisive meaning that ensures success to the fight against negativism. Experiences drawn from many places, especially unit reports, concretely show that the task of educating and mobilizing the masses must be carried out steadfastly, deeply and strictly, combining sentiment with reason, in order to better the implementation of policies.

3. Leadership and guidance at all levels and in all units must be synchronized.

Party committees must lead, control, assist and rectify. Unit chiefs must guide; mass organizations must educate, mobilize and achieve close coordination between units, between echelons, between higher and lower levels, between the sector and other sectors concerned, and between the sector and localities.

4. The measures to be taken must be comprehensive and must attach importance to and properly realize the two aspects of the struggle, fighting and construction—using construction as a basis for long-term and steadfast effort. However, in places where negativism occurs we must resolutely fight because, in actuality, only by fighting well is construction possible. Cases and matters must be handled judiciously, promptly, and in line with the spirit of Directive 86 of the central echelon.

5. Must properly care for and solve the existence of the masses.

Production and the existence still have many difficulties, which cannot be overcome overnight. Each echelon and unit must provide properly for the existence of the masses, guaranteeing correct compliance with state procedures and policies.

6. Tasks and goals of the sector in its struggle against negativism in 1981.

In 1981, all fields of activities of the sectors of transportation, capital construction, industrial production, and administrative work must mobilize the masses to continue to struggle against negativism, psychological warfare and agitation and economic sabotage, concentrating on the theft and damaging of goods in the process of loading, unloading, hauling, delivery and reception, and storage; and on the theft of spare parts and fuel. Struggle against practices of harassing, demanding bribes from and oppressing the masses; against practices of collusion, speculation, "cronyism" in and tampering with the sale of passenger transportation tickets. Struggle against abuses of public positions for collusion, selling supplies and fuel, and signing contracts contrary to regulations for the purpose of embezzlement and theft in capital construction and industrial production; struggle against abuses of across-the-border transportation and ocean-going shipping for trade. In struggling for these goals, we must attach importance to and carry out in any event the task of building and cleansing the internal structures of the party, mass organizations, organs and enterprises.

In 1981, we must strive to achieve at all costs the following objectives:

1. Block at all costs:

Large-scale and organized thefts, economic sabotage and enemy inciting and psywar attempts, especially in goods transportation units, loading and unloading units at piers, storehouses and communications centers.

Organized tampering with railroad tickets.

Transfers and sales of supplies and fuel not in line with principles for purposes of embezzlement and theft, especially at capital construction and industrial production units.

2. Push back in order to advance to eliminating:

Pilferage, removal of bus and railroad tickets from official sale counters for ticket scalping purposes.

Bribery during the delivering and receiving goods and supplies, and during examinations, student enrollment and employment recruitment.

3. Totally eliminating theft and bribery by party members and leading cadres.

At this conference, participants have filed a number of petitions with the Ministry. I sincerely welcome them and take note of them for action. The ministry will address matters under its responsibility and refer the rest to higher echelons for solution. At the ministry, matters have been or are being solved: Shipping charges have been changed; loading and unloading charges are being reviewed for change; modification of Chapter 4 of Decree 200-CP of the Council of Ministers on delivery and receipt of goods at harbors has been drafted; a number of legal texts are being completed or revised, etc. As of this moment, our conference has achieved its goals and requirements. To expand on these results, and translate guidelines, tasks and the determination of the conference into deeds, all echelons and units upon return must urgently and properly carry out a number of tasks as follows:

1. Units attending this conference, whether in full strength or not, must upon return promptly report to party committee echelons, administration, trade union and Youth Union leaders, on the spirit, contents and results of this conference; recapitulate the preliminary results of the movement against negativism since the issuance of Directive 81; refine plans for fighting negativism, and continue to educate the masses and mobilize them to carry out these plans.

A number of units have not developed [plans]. This time upon return they must absolutely do so and correctly implement plans and guidance set forth by higher echelons.

In fighting negativism all units stationed in the localities must absolutely solicit the opinions of the administrations where these units are stationed.

The above tasks must be tied to production and must be completed by July 1981 at the latest.

2. Higher echelons must strengthen control of lower echelons over the task against negativism pursuant to Document 1066 of Guidance Committee 79 of the Ministry, and conduct control of lower echelons' handling of cases and matters pursuant to Directive 81/TTg of the Premier.

3. Must consolidate specialized inspection pursuant to Circular 72 of the Ministry, consolidate 79 guidance committees at all levels and in all units, urgently build and guide the activities of workers' inspection; actively consolidate and build the sector self defense forces so as to back up the struggle against negativism.
4. The guidance of the task against negativism at every level and in every unit must be tied to steps to review production, and 6 months later, sessions must be held to recapitulate and evaluate preliminary results, to make adjustments, and to submit reports in correct compliance with procedures laid down by the ministry.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BORDER YOUTHS TARGETS OF CHINESE PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Thanh Van: "Two Border Villages Fight the Psychological War of the Chinese Expansionists"]

[Text] Village I and Village II are two border villages in Van Lang District, Lang Son Province. Their populations, although not large, consist of many different ethnic minorities living amongst one another, primarily persons of the Tay and Mung nationalities and some persons of the Chaoeng nationality who migrated from China long ago.

Due to their special geographical and ethnic characteristics, smugglers crossing the border once used these two villages as places in which to conduct their illegal trade. At present, the Chinese reactionaries are using these two villages as places into which they insert spies, communists and intelligence agents and try to persuade persons to flee to China. During the past several years, they have attached particular importance to attacking the corps of youths and teenagers in the border area, especially those who are lazy, who steal and gamble, who smoke opium, who are dissatisfied and so forth. By means of every possible psychological warfare trick, they have tried to entice youths into joining reactionary organizations with a view toward building an intelligence network. They have also looked for every way to put persons into the organizations of the government and the mass organizations on the basic level as well as the armed forces and the public security forces and wait for an opportunity to foment rebellion or support the enemy when they launch a war of aggression. Their activities have been most intense in Village I and Village II. They have persuaded students to leave school, persuaded cooperative members to ask to leave their cooperatives, corrupted a number of youths with the result that they refuse to work, lead idle lives, smoke opium, etc. Some families, realizing that their children have become immoral and uneducated, have been afraid that a stern reprimand of their children would cause them to leave the family, consequently, they have lost their children and their good reputation in the village. Therefore, some families have tried to conceal the mistakes of their children. However, through the vigilance of the people, every trick of the enemy has been exposed. The people have closely observed a number of youths who refuse to work but have much money to spend in depraved ways. In only a short amount of time, everyone realized that these youths were being paid, tempted, controlled and used by the Chinese.

reactionaries. Realizing his mistake, one of these youths voluntarily reported to the local government that Chinese reactionaries were using them to collect military information and organize the sending of persons to China. Several families whose children were entrapped by the enemy also boldly reported the mistakes committed by their children to the public security forces.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FAMILY SMUGGLING RING APPREHENDED

No Chi Minh City SAIGON GLAI PHONG in Vietnamese 8 Jun 81 pp 1-4

[Article by Quang Vu: "Large Gang of Smugglers Caught"]

[Text] Falling into the Trap

In the flow of traffic travelling from the east to the city at noon on 5 June, a green bus bearing tag number 50C-0257 was moving at a very high rate of speed. Although the bus was filled with passengers, the driver continued to drive at top speed, passing dozens of other vehicles. Instead of pulling to the side of the highway to discharge passengers at the Eastern Bus Terminal as scheduled, the driver sped directly toward the Phuoc Long intersection. The passengers were upset; one of them shouted: "Driver, why didn't you stop at the terminal? Are you afraid of being fined?" The driver, whose name was Thiop, continued to speed down the road.

Each time it came to an intersection, the bus went straight through and then sped onward, scaring the passengers out of their wits. At Tan Cang, the bus stopped and the passengers disembarked one after the other. Everyone breathed a sigh of relief as though they had just passed a bad accident.

Why was the driver of bus 50C-0257 intentionally not following his schedule? It was part of a plan devised by three speculators: the driver, Thiop, the assistant driver, Cang, and an old lady named Le Thuy, a well known smuggler on the Lam Dong-No Chi Minh City route. They had made this trip at break-neck speed very many times, slipping around roadblocks set up by public security personnel and market management forces. This gang of smugglers had no idea that their day of robbing had arrived. Through information provided by the people, the market management forces and public security personnel learned that on this trip they would be transporting a rather large quantity of smuggled goods from Lam Dong to the city. The trap had been set all along the route and everyone was waiting for the "prey" to fall into it.

At Tan Cang, bus 50C-0257 sped in the direction of Saigon. Along road section I., the bus was brought to a stop by a roadblock set up by market management forces of the city. The time was 1400 hours on 5 June.

Their Tricks of the Trade

Not long along, we frequently visited the Eastern Bus Terminal and heard people talking at great length about the Mai Family gang of smugglers. According to these people, they were among the "big," brazen smugglers that have many goods. On each of their smuggling runs, they transported goods worth roughly 50,000 dong. They were one of the gangs that "pulled the strings" in raising the prices of coffee and tea on the market. They often bragged that they had the money to "buy" state cadres and so forth.

These observations were not far from the truth. When the Mai Family gang of smugglers was trapped by the law, we learned much more about their very insidious and malicious tricks. The leader of this gang, Mai Thi Canh, who lives at number 581 Minh Phung Street in the 11th Precinct and owns bus 50C-0257, entered into a joint business with the state. She was the person "behind the scenes." She gave money to her younger sister, Mai Thi Le Thuy, and her younger brother, Mai Cang (the assistant driver), with which to smuggle goods on this bus. Because they are brother and sisters, they were very well coordinated in their operations and were able to maintain maximum secrecy. They bought and sold goods in the "shuttle" style. They purchased industrial goods which they transported to Lam Dong and sold and then conspired with speculators there to transport goods managed exclusively by the state, such as coffee, tea, raw silk and so forth to the city. But how were they able to transport tons of smuggled goods in secrecy? This was achieved through their "tricks of the trade"!

As the owner of the bus, Mai Thi Canh knew its structure very well. She designed certain changes in it and secretly had the changes to the structure of the bus made in order to conceal smuggled goods, especially fresh coffee and tea. The ceiling, hood, floor and walls of the bus were built in two layers so that the bus was like "two vehicles in one body." Bus 50C-0257 became a storehouse with a capacity of more than 1 ton. When the bus went to Lam Dong it had to remain there for 1 night. During that night, they loaded smuggled goods onto this "mobile storehouse" until 0200 hours or 0300 hours in the morning. In Saigon, the driver, Bui Thiеп, took the bus to Mai Thi Canh's house and unloaded it. With tons of coffee and tea in their hands each day, they were able to control the prices of these products on the market. Their method was truly "instructive."

Having been apprehended very unexpectedly, none of the members of the Mai Family gang of smugglers was able to escape. At Mai Thi Canh's house was a pile of smuggled goods worth more than 50,000 dong: nearly one-half ton of fresh coffee, two containers of "ga-doan" oil, etc. Their crime of speculation and disruption of the market was quite obvious!

The Mobile Storehouse

We arrived at the office of the X. public security unit as bus 50C-0257 was being taken apart. Although we had already heard about how they concealed their goods, when we looked at the bus, which was exposed from front to back, we asked with some surprise: "Have the goods been removed already?"

A public security soldier smiled, banged on the wall of the bus and said to us: "No, they are still in here."

Looking at the wall carefully, we saw that a very small hole had been drilled at the top so that coffee could be poured into it. On the bottom was another hole covered with a thin piece of sheet metal held in place by screws which was removed to unload the coffee. The walls, hood, floor and ceiling of the bus were double and were crammed with coffee beans. At some places, the beans were simply poured in, but, at other places, they were packed in small, flat, long bags resembling a money belt. They concealed their cargo so well that it was difficult for passengers to notice it even if they spent all day on the bus. But that was not all! Coffee was also crammed into the lights, in the two-compartment gas tank and the radiator. They also made full use of the underside of the bus by suspending from it dozens of large bags of tea bound together by rubber bands. On the third time they searched the bus, they still retrieved a pile of coffee and raw silk.

We looked at the report that had been written and read: 834 kilograms of coffee, 222 kilograms of tea and 72 kilograms of raw silk, that is, more than 1 ton, which, at market prices, was worth more than 100,000 dong. This is why the two speculators of the Mai Family made wry faces and wept over the loss of their money when they were arrested! It would be a significant shortcoming not to mention this detail: when arrested on her bus, Mai Thi Le Thuy had 4,000 dong on her person and had put 8,000 dong in the "cop" of the bus. Why did she keep such a large sum of money instead of using it to buy goods? According to information provided by a number of her accomplices, they always kept tons of thousands of dong to use as bribes in case they were arrested at a guard station.

The Mai Family smuggling gang will have to pay for the crimes they committed in accordance with the law. The people ask that the state appropriately punish speculators and smugglers, determined not to let them have their way on the market.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PORNOGRAPHY SEEN AS WORK OF REACTIONARIES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GLAI PHONG in Vietnamese 8 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Thien Giang, author and former member of the Presiding Officers of the Force To Protect the National Culture: "Is the Present Birth of Decadent Culture Within Our City an Illegal Way of Earning a Living or Is It a Political Policy of the Reactionaries?"]

[Text] Editorial Note: During the U.S.-puppet period, despite every measure of control and suppression of the enemy, the people of our city arose and fiercely resisted their neo-colonialist cultural policy, resisted the decadent, reactionary culture, determined to protect the national culture. This was a broad and deep movement. Many families organized themselves to protect their human dignity and not allow themselves to be poisoned and corrupted by the decadent, reactionary culture. From this movement of a broad mass nature the Force To Protect the National Culture was born, which assembled countless loyal persons of all circles and strata and arose to resist the decadent, reactionary culture of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. The author Thien Giang was one of the activists in this movement. We respectfully present the following article written by Thien Giang in order to contribute to the movement to eradicate the decadent, reactionary culture and build the new socialist culture in our city.

Shortly after the South was liberated, a person whom I met from time to time said:

"As you know, I am not concerned with politics and have been indifferent toward the revolution; now, however, I must admit that if the Americans stay here much longer, I do not know what will become of my family. To begin with, my older sons, if not conscripted to serve as mercenaries, will fall into a decadent life filled with liquor, "skag" and narcotics and become hoodlums and thieves; my family's inherited wealth, which was acquired through much hard work, will go up in smoke and my family will be unable to avoid the painful circumstances in which many other families find themselves. To us, the revolution is salvation, and I mean this from the bottom of my heart."

Recently, I met this person again and he again asked me:

--"The Americans and the puppets have been gone for a long time and it appeared as though their decadent culture had been buried deep in the group; now, however, under

our socialist system, it has suddenly been reborn and become a tragedy for children at a time when they are maturing. What do you think of this phenomenon?"

The concern of my friend is the common concern of parents at this time with regard to a social ill that has destroyed the bodies and souls of tens of thousands of our children and has yet to be fully eradicated.

All of our compatriots know that the imperialists invaded our country not only by means of bombs and shells, but also by means of culture. With their bombs and shells, they killed bodies; with their culture, they destroyed souls. The harm caused by their bombs and shells can be measured; the harm caused by their culture is immeasurable. The imperialists spent millions, billions of dollars to create weapons more formidable than their bombs and shells, weapons that are labeled "culture." Specifically, these weapons include films, music, books and magazines, liquor, narcotics and so forth. They encouraged their lackeys far and near, encouraged speculators and profiteers to build movie houses everywhere and keep them open day and night in order to seduce our children into learning the lifestyle of murder, robbery and deception; they encouraged them to print and distribute mountains of books and magazines dealing with violence, adventurism, evil spirits, pornography and so forth, thus teaching our children to live immoral lives; and they encouraged them to open "entertainment" centers of all sizes and use music to deceive and provoke our children into becoming persons who lack determination, are bored with life or are aggressive, brazen and submerge themselves in the enjoyment of pleasure and then die. And, before they killed our children, the imperialists tempered them in this "cultural" furnace so that they followed their orders or, more correctly stated, swallowed the bait thrown to them, killed their compatriots and destroyed the country.

The facts briefly presented above are very clear and are no longer doubted by anyone, except for a few dupes of the imperialists.

Today, although they country-robbers have gone, the garbage left behind by them cannot be cleaned up overnight. All types of lackeys of theirs have grown accustomed to living in this garbage and have made this pile even larger so that, like flies on a pile of manure, they can bury themselves in it and earn a living. Some persons have concluded that the phenomenon of decadent culture within our city at this time is an illegal way of earning a living of a group of dishonest persons who refuse to be enlightened and who intentionally use the base desires of young persons that have not been thoroughly educated and of adults who have not conquered their own animal desires.

If this were the case, the problem would not be difficult to resolve. On the one hand, administrative steps could be taken to stop those persons who are earning their living illegally; on the other hand, disobedient children could be educated and guided so that they rejoin the wholesome life we are building. It is difficult for the decadent culture to develop in the environment of an organized and disciplined society.

However, the situation is not this simple. Facts demand that we be more vigilant. In the face of the present systematic and organized rebirth of decadent culture, we absolutely must give thought to the hands of the imperialists and the aggressors. The U.S. imperialists are collaborating with the Beijing expansionists and doing everything possible to oppose us. On the outside, they are looking for ways to provoke us militarily, to oppose and undermine us economically and diplomatically; of course, here at home, they are also mobilizing lackeys inserted by them to undermine us politically, ideologically and culturally. They spread damaging rumors, distort lines and policies, corrupt cadres, sow confusion among the masses and so forth. All of these things are being carried out in accordance with a carefully calculated plan.

It cannot be said that all of the coffee houses with their deceptive, provocative music, the places that store and sell pornographic books and magazines and the dens of debauchery that are now in our city have been organized by reactionaries. However, we can be certain of the fact that reactionaries have been using the two sides that are earning their living illegally and coordinating with one another directly or indirectly for the same purposes: making money and committing sabotage. They have taken advantage of our economic difficulties and our weaknesses in management, used the lenient attitude of the government, an attitude that stresses education, and gone beyond the power of the state in order to conduct their activities.

They do not realize how the right to express one's opinions, how freedom of speech were suppressed during the period when the United States and the puppets did what they pleased. An historian who mentioned, in an objective manner, the role played by the Viet Minh in the war of resistance was immediately imprisoned. This was the case of Hu Chu, a journalist and educator known by many of Saigon's intellectuals. I, myself, was involved in a similar case. However, instead of being imprisoned, I found a note sentencing me to death and a bullet in my classroom. Very many such incidents occurred. In such a situation, who would have the bravery to publicly listen to a song or piece of music played over the National Liberation Front Radio? Yet, under our system, decadent elements disregard the law throughout the city and brazenly use reactionary music, reactionary books and magazines and publicly play enemy radio stations that disseminate falsehoods and poison the minds of everyone; they have also been abusing the right of criticism to criticize the mistakes of some cadres, manual workers and civil servants in order to slander the government, discredit the revolution and monopolize the spirit of gullible persons. If, at this point, we take no other measures aside from administrative and educational measures, I am fearful that our leniency shall become weakness.

Our dictatorship of the proletariat state has triumphed over the powerful armies of the imperialists and the expansionists, and it will not be difficult to clean up the remnants of the decadent culture. However, in addition to such emergency steps as confiscation, prohibition and prosecution, we must also encourage the various strata of our people to bravely endure every existing difficulty, enthusiastically participate in the three revolutions launched by the party, including the ideological and cultural revolution, and build the socialist system well, within which the decadent culture will be unable to find shelter. In the immediate future, we must strongly promote the cultural education and mobilization of the forces of youths and

teenagers, who are the direct victims of the decadent culture, to expose and eliminate the nests of the decadent, reactionary culture; we must also praise and award those persons who record achievements. I think that this is a measure that can yield sound and permanent results.

During the U.S.-puppet period, even in the face of their weapons and bayonets, the party and the National Liberation Front organized the "Forces To Protect the National Culture," the "Spiritual Council To Protect Youths, Teenagers and Children," the "Society of Vietnamese Children" and the "Association To Protect the Dignity and Rights of Women" and continuously held forums in Saigon, thereby mobilizing compatriots to oppose the decadent culture and expose reactionaries; today, now that political power is in the hands of the people, we do not lack the conditions needed to effectively carry out the cultural and ideological revolution and use the socialist culture to suppress the reactionary, half-native, half-foreign culture of the imperialist capitalists in the same way that the art of gardening uses flowers to eliminate weeds.

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CSO: 4209/423

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TAN SON NHAT AIRPORT HIJACK RING UNCOVERED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Dinh Van: "Gang of Speculators Apprehended"]

[Text] The airplane gently landed at the airport. The cargo of one passenger was quickly transported to the shipping and receiving office. In accordance with a pre-arranged plan, the driver of truck 294-58-59 of Corporation I. piled the cargo on the truck and, together with the owner of the cargo, sped away from the airport in the direction of Hanoi. At nightfall, the truck stopped in front of house A7 on Cat Linh Lane in Dong Da District, Hanoi. In an instant, the 50 cartons of cargo on the truck were unloaded and placed inside the house, the owner of which is usually absent. Afterwards, the house at number A7 was as quiet and dark as it was every other day.

At dawn the next day (1 September 1981), taking advantage of the fact that everyone in the neighborhood was busy preparing breakfast, the two owners of the goods arrived on motorbikes and hurried into the above mentioned house. They excitedly talked about dispersing the goods that they thought they brought to the house in secrecy. Suddenly, two public security soldiers from Cat Linh Subward appeared.

Panic-stricken, the two speculators were unable to escape. They were Phan Dinh Q., a contracting worker for a corporation in the South, and Bui Minh V., a security guard in a Hanoi hospital. They had frequently brought smuggled goods and fake goods from the South to the Hanoi free market. They concealed these goods, some of them fake and some of them real, and then dispersed them to many different places, amassing large sums of money for themselves.

This time, using papers from the corporation and by means of bribery, they easily transported more than 1 ton of motorbike spare parts from the Tan Son Nhut Airport to Hanoi.

With the help of the people, who supplied much accurate information, public security soldiers of Cat Linh Subward and Dong Da District secretly followed each of the actions of these persons who were earning their livings illegally. Thus, a gang of speculators and hoarders who were disrupting the market was trapped by the law together with all the evidence.